

A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF N. A. SCARABÆIDÆ.

BY J. J. RIVERS.

The insect about to be noticed, would in general appearance remind any one of *Pentodon*, but an examination of the mouth parts would at once dispel the idea, the strongly toothed outer margin in *Pentodon*, together with the highly developed teeth of its maxillary galea, would seem to remove those insects to different associates. The one I now mention has a history; it adorns several collections either without a name or else labeled *Aphonus clunalis* Lec. A reference made to LeConte's description of *A. clunalis*, *Proceed. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., Vol. 8, p. 23, 1856*, and at the end of the description the following phrase "*maxillarum galea bidentata*," is sufficient to show that LeConte did not refer to the present insect, for its maxillary is entirely *unarmed*.

There appears to be no description of this insect anywhere in the literature of N. A. Coleoptera; and thinking that as this species was from El Paso, Texas, Mr. W. Bates, of England, who is working upon the Mexican Scarabæidæ, had perhaps received and already incorporated it in his monograph, I wrote to him concerning it. He replied: "Proceed and describe it; send me a copy of the publication containing the description, and I will adopt your naming if I find the species among those occurring across the line."

This insect was in a large capture of Scarabæidæ taken last year at El Paso, Texas, by G. W. Duun, after whom the specific name is formed; the generic name is derived from the unarmed condition of its galea or maxillary. The group it belongs to is very puzzling, as it appears to possess diverse characteristics; the tarsal form and lack of stridulating organs throw it with *Aphonus*; the style of sculpture of the elytræ is of the common oblique pattern, while the shape

of the middle and hind tibiæ, together with the bulging upon the pygidium, point towards *Oryctes*, and the rounded form of the club of the antennæ also favors *Oryctes*, though it matches *Pentodon* in that character very much better and it agrees with none in its unarmed galea.

ANOPLOGNATHO gen. nov.

Form oval, convex; dorsum gently rounded; under wings well developed.



Clypeus triangular, with sides slightly emarginate, apex rounded and curving upwards; in fresh unworn examples the margin is continuous, and meets a depression on either end of the sutural line; this transverse line rises towards the center, but the center itself is slightly depressed.

Antennæ nine-jointed, the basal joint very large, equal to all the joints of the funicle; the fifth and sixth joints being connate, makes this truly a nine-jointed species.

Labrum membranous, covered with stiff hairs.



Mandibles much produced, not toothed externally, but with a slight emargination.

Maxillæ much flattened and widening from the middle to the front edge, the inner angle is sharply defined and with a projecting joint, the outer angle much rounded; the under surface has stiff bristly hairs pointing forwards.

Maxillary palpi four-jointed; the first joint narrow, the second and third about equal, and the fourth nearly as large as the second and third combined.

Labium bilobed, with well rounded margins.



Mentum connate with the several adjoining parts, the labial palpi appearing at the sides, they are three-jointed, the first joint being shorter than the second and the third equal to both.

Prothorax shining black, wider than long and narrower in front, front margin recurved, smooth, side margins slightly reticulated and reflexed, but becoming flattened before reaching the hind angles; hind margin well developed from the angles by an impressed line, which dying out before reaching the center the margin is continued by coarse puncturings only.

Elytræ elongate-oval wider towards the apex, evenly rounded on top, falling to the sides in a gentle curve.

Anterior coxæ large, with the trochanter oval in outline, the outer end fitting into an emargination of the epimera.

Middle coxæ nearly the size of the former, of irregular form, with the

apex somewhat truncate. Posterior coxæ small and subtriangular, oblique.

Abdomen: ventral segments six; fifth and sixth movable.

Spiracles situated upon the inner edge of the inflexed portion of the ventral segments except the posterior one, which is in the suture, where the propygidium meets the fifth ventral segment. The middle and hind tibiæ have each two oblique carinæ across the middle portion, and their apices are expanded and digitate.

Middle tarsi moderately stout, first joint more robust, the second and third of equal length, and the fourth shorter.



Hind tarsi shorter than those of the middle pair; more robust and more equal in length.

Propygidium regularly rugose, what might be called reticulate.

Pygidium very obtusely and evenly rounded in the male.

Anoplognatho Dunnianus sp. nov. — Elongate-oval, convex, broader behind. Clypeus triangular, with the sides slightly emarginate, tip rounded, upturned; the edge carries a raised margin that meets the sutural line, which increases in height towards the middle, but is cut by a slight depression in the center, giving the outline of a double curve. This character, however, is not constant. There is no other armature on the head. Vertex rugosely punctate, as is the depression forming the area of the clypeus. Prothorax transverse, narrower in front, angles pointed, sides reflexed, partly reticulated but flattened before reaching the hinder angles; hind margin well defined part of the way across from the angles, but continued over the middle by punctures only. The middle of the disc towards the hind margin is free from punctures, but towards the side margins they become closer and merge into each other, while at the front angles they form a densely rugose surface. Elytræ elongate-oval, wider behind the middle, and covering the propygidium; the sutural margins near the apex appear depressed, but it is caused by the bulging on either side of the elytron by the usual broad tubercle; there are three series of being double, and occu- obliterated striæ, the two inner sets tual to apex. Pygidium very strongly sinuate. Be- pying an oblique course from base with hairs placed in lines; the surface, particularly and shining; the color is obtusely rounded. Front tibiæ low, the various parts are clothed with hairs placed in lines; the surface, particularly and shining; the color is brownish black, inclining to a chestnut tone towards the hinder part of the elytræ.



Length .95-1 inch.

Female generally smaller, with the sides of the elytræ more parallel; it is more convex than the other sex, the elytræ shorter *not* covering the propygidium, and smoother. Pygidium obtuse but not evenly bulging, because the lower part is incurved and margined by a bold edge. Front tibiæ strongly tridentate. Length .75-.95 inch.



Locality: El Paso, Texas.